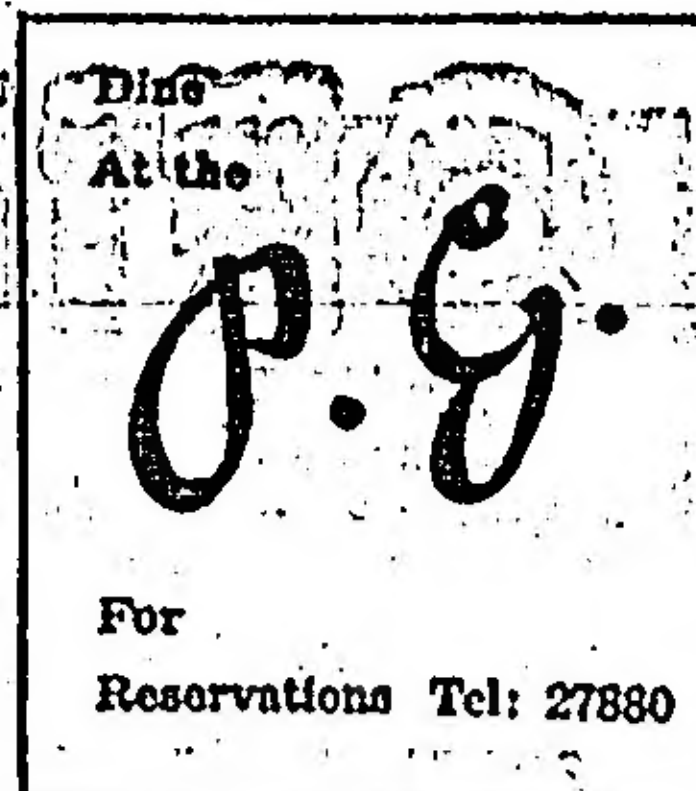


# The Hongkong Telegraph



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## TRUMAN'S CONGRESS SETBACK

### Narrow Majority; Republicans Get Moral Victory

#### COMMENT

For President Truman, the Congress elections were not so calamitous as, at one stage, seemed probable. In the Senate, his party retains a token majority of two, and in the House the Democrats carry sufficient seats to permit negotiation of the majority of hurdles.

The danger visualised, of the changing of horses in mid-stream in a period of grave international stress and strain, has been averted. Nothing could have been more disastrous for the world of these days than an American President confronted by a hostile Congress.

Nevertheless, there cannot, and will not, be any complacency in the White House. The swing of votes cannot be disregarded. Heavier attacks on Mr Acheson are to be expected, plus a great deal of obstruction in Congress when it is least desirable.

Moreover, the result cannot be attributed to apathy. The poll was unexpectedly heavy and undoubtedly feeling has been stirred over the conduct of foreign policy, particularly concerning the Far East. The main grievance has been on the score of vacillation, and outside Korea there has been reason for it. Unfortunately, expression of that opinion in the polling booth furnishes no remedy.

#### China's Aim?

The exact extent of Communist China's participation in the North Korean fighting has yet to be revealed. The bellicose tone of Peking's Radio's daily broadcasts in the last few days presents the picture of a grim outlook; there is hope, however, that this may be mostly propaganda intended largely for home consumption.

If Peking's intervention in North Korea is a further development in Russia's policy of forcing others to fight her battles for her, the Kremlin is indeed taking a big risk, unless she is ready for a wider conflict—and there is no indication that she is. If the Kremlin is not ready for a world war, then there is still hope for peace in Korea.

#### Dean Acheson In No Mood To Resign

Washington, Nov. 8. Mr Dean Acheson, the US Secretary of State, said today that he had no intention of resigning his post as a result of yesterday's Congressional elections.

He said he did not think the election results constituted a repudiation of the American foreign policy.

He hoped and believed that the election would have no effect on the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States.

Mr Acheson had been asked to comment on a statement by Mr Harold Stassen, a leading Republican, that the election results constituted a demand for the Secretary of State's resignation.—Reuter.

#### Mystery Case Against Newspaper

Johannesburg, Nov. 8. The general manager and the news editor of South Africa's biggest Sunday newspaper, the Johannesburg Sunday Times, appeared in the Magistrates' Court at a preparatory examination of allegations of contravention of the British Official Secrets Act here today.

Mr E.B. Dawson is the general manager and Mr R.F.S. Dewdney is the news editor of the Johannesburg Sunday Times. No evidence was heard in the case, which was remanded to December 4.

No intimation was given of the reason for the prosecution. Bail of £500 was allowed.—Reuter.

#### Red Korean Capital Devastated By Air

Eighty American Superforts today wrecked nine-tenths of the Communists' new capital, Sinuiju, in a raid described here as "one of the best precision jobs of the Korean war."

They left it a mass of flames, with smoke rising to a height of 21,000 feet.

A jet fighter pilot who made a reconnaissance flight over it afterwards said that 90 per cent of the city was destroyed. The principal objective of the attack was "to eliminate Sinuiju as a future stronghold for supplies and communications needed by the Communists to continue the war against the United Nations forces."

Some of the Superforts, carrying 650 tons of bombs, pinpointed the Korean side spans of both double-tracked railway bridges crossing the Yalu River between Sinuiju and Antung, on the Manchurian side.

#### Stiffened Attitude Towards Russia Anticipated

New York, Nov. 8. Although the Democrats have retained nominal control of the Senate with their narrow majority of two seats, it was not certain that President Truman could rely on solidarity among all the 49 Democratic Senators.

In the past some "rebel" Democrats have voted with the Republicans on vital policy issues.

Republican leaders in Washington described the results of the poll as a "vote of no confidence" in the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, and American policy in the Far East.

They predicted Mr Acheson's early resignation. Republican spokesmen foresaw these trends in American policy:

- (1) A stiffening attitude toward Russia and Communism.
- (2) A tighter hand on military and economic aid to Europe.
- (3) More insistence on self-help among America's allies.
- (4) A greater stress on national security.

Both parties won 18 seats in the Senate. The other 60 Senators were not up for re-election. The Republicans won six seats from their opponents, but lost one of their own.

#### DEFEATED LEADERS

President Truman's four defeated lieutenants were: Senator Scott Lucas (Illinois), the Senate majority leader; Senator Francis Myers (Pennsylvania), the Democratic "Whip" who was responsible for ensuring Party solidarity in important divisions; Senator Elbert Thomas (Utah) veteran Chairman of the Senate Labour Committee and chief spokesman in the Chamber for the trade union interests; Senator Millard Tydings (Maryland) Chairman of the Armed Services Committee who went down after 24 years in the Senate.

The loss of these four leading holders was made an even greater blow to Democrat prestige by the fact that only Senator Myers was beaten by a nationally known politician.

He fell to Pennsylvania's Governor, 69-year-old James Duff. In addition to their four main defeats, the Democrats lost Senate seats in California and Idaho.

Mrs Helen G. Douglas, a former film actress, was swamped in a tide of votes for a Republican member of the House of Representatives. Richard Nixon, a hard-hitting critic of the Administration's foreign policies.

#### REPUBLICAN TIDE

Mr Nixon's work on the House Un-American Activities Committee brought to public attention the evidence which

#### STATE OF PARTIES

The state of the parties in the House of Representatives, at 4 p.m. New York time was as follows:

Democrats—229.  
Republicans—198.  
Independent—1.

The Democrats registered two gains (including one from the American Labour Party) but there were 28 losses (including one to the Independent). The Republicans recorded 27 gains with one loss.

Nine returns have still to come.

President Truman today faced a troubled two years in office with his Democratic Party's majority in Congress whittled down by the Republicans in the elections.

In the Senate, with the Republicans gaining five seats, the strength of the two parties now stands as follows:

Democrats—49.  
Republicans—47.

The poll was heavier than usual in a mid-term election.

resulted in the conviction of Alger Hiss for perjury.

The Republican tide in California also swept James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President Franklin Roosevelt, out of the contest for the State governorship. The present Governor, Earl Warren, was re-elected with double the votes pooled for Mr Roosevelt.

Governor Thomas Dewey had a minor revenge for his presidential election defeat by Mr Truman in 1948. His success was assured from the start of the counting, and he finished with a majority of about 600. (Continued on Page 8 Col. 5)

#### COUNCIL OF EMPIRE SUGGESTED

London, Nov. 8. A Council of the Empire, with the same objects as the Council of Europe, was suggested by Mr David Gamman, Conservative Member of Parliament, today in a letter to the Daily Telegraph (Conservative).

He said that it was too late to consider any centralisation of the Empire in some Imperial Parliament at Westminster. But why not follow the Strasbourg model? he asked.

Mr Gamman said: "Foreign policy, defence, communications, trade and industry and social services—there is a vast range of subjects common to the colonial Empire and ourselves."

"Such a body, meeting every year, with representatives, too, of both Houses of Parliament, in a great Chamber of its own, surrounded by all the pageantry which our genius can devise, would not only be an abiding link, but enable the colonial political leaders to contribute their advice and counsel to the problems which are facing all of us."—Reuter.

#### Astonishing Korea Find

Korea, Nov. 8. A scouting patrol and a liaison plane pilot today discovered a 25-mile long overland conveyor belt used by the North Korean Communists to carry food and ammunition to the front lines.

The reconnaissance plane of the U.S. Seventh Infantry Division came across an electric-powered bucket conveyor southwest of Sonnamdong. Captain E. N. Anderson reported that the conveyor belt ran from a hill-top near Sonnamdong to a dam west of Ounni.

The conveyor was supported by oil derrick type towers 30 to 40 feet high. The towers were spaced at 500-yard intervals.—United Press.

#### Mr W.J. Keswick On High Seas

Mr W. John Keswick, who was prevented by Communist officials from sailing from Tientsin in the ss Yochow last week, is now on his way to Hongkong. Mr Keswick sailed yesterday on the ss Taksang, which is due to arrive in the Colony on Wednesday next.



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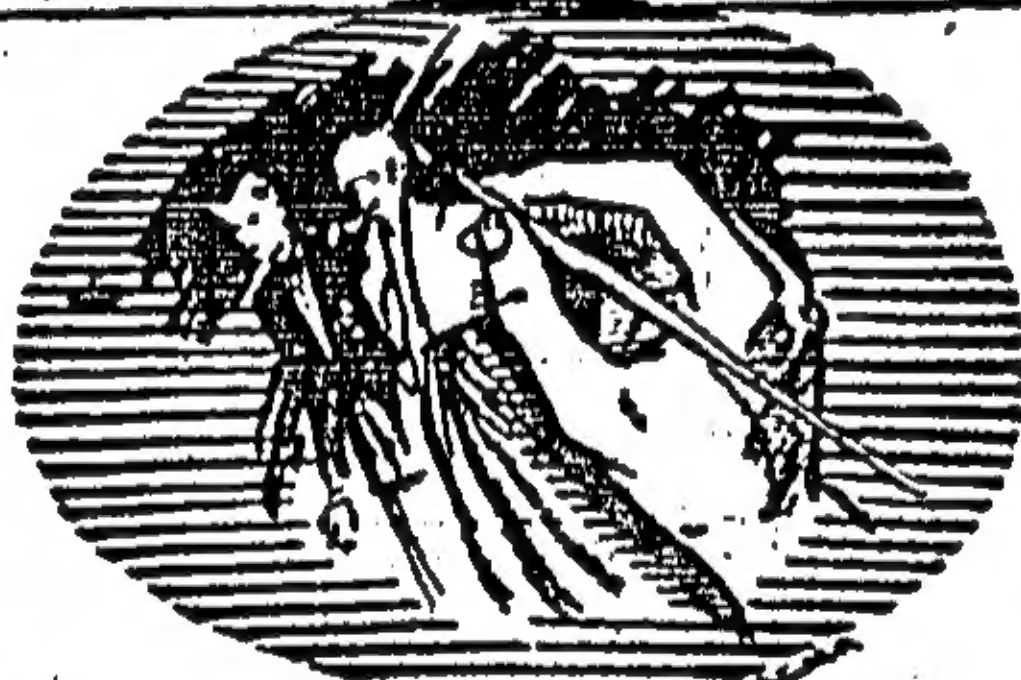


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## MALAYA'S BATTLE WITH GUERILLAS HARDENS

London, Nov. 7.

Mr Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner General for Southeast Asia, said today that the task of subduing the Communist guerrillas in Malaya had become more difficult since the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea and invasion of Tibet.

Mr MacDonald said that events outside always influenced the terrorists' morale and recent Communist successes in Indo-China would add to the British forces' task of restoring law and order in Malaya.

"The situation will not get worse, but the terrorists will get tough and make our task more difficult and progress will not be as rapid as we had hoped."

Mr MacDonald said he did not think the guerrillas in Malaya were receiving much material support from outside sources, but they were mainly being supported by the many thousands of Chinese living in the jungle areas of Malaya.

"Maybe a few terrorists have sneaked over the Siam border or by the east coast of the peninsula, but the numbers are very small, although they might be important because the people so arriving may be leaders."

Mr MacDonald then outlined the various long-term economic, educational and political programmes for combatting Communism in Malaya.

### STEP BY STEP

"Step by step we are preparing the people for eventual self-government," he said. He added that the programmes must be gradual and it would be fatal to plunge into self-government without every possible preparation.

The Commissioner praised Dato Onn as "that great Malayan leader" who was playing a most important role in shaping the Federation's future through the Malayan Chinese Association. He also praised the Indian community for its support of the government in all measures to counter Communism.

Mr MacDonald said the forthcoming visit to London of General Sir Harold Briggs did not foreshadow any startling

changes in overall operations against the Communists. He said a report on the plan for Southeast Asia would be published in a few weeks and should prove a great incentive for all non-Communist people in the area.—United Press.

## U.S. Destroyers In Collision

Norfolk, Va. Nov. 8.  
Two United States Navy destroyers collided early today 400 miles off Wilmington, North Carolina, killing four men. Three others were injured, two of them critically.

The Atlantic Fleet Headquarters reported the Brownson and the Charles H. Roan had collided while taking part in Atlantic Fleet exercises. Both destroyers were damaged but neither were in danger of sinking.—Reuter.

## No Survivors Of Air Crash On Mont Blanc

Chamonix, Nov. 8.

Alpine guides who reached the wreckage of the Air-India Constellation on Mont Blanc today reported that there was no possibility that any of the 48 occupants had survived the crash.

The French guides, who failed to receive an earlier order calling off the search, said that the airliner had exploded and caught fire. Pieces of the aircraft and bodies were scattered over a wide area.

They brought back some mail which they found in the wreckage.

They reported that the climb was very difficult. At the scene of the crash, on the edge of a crevasse just below the summit of Europe's highest mountain, they had to dig their ice-picks into the snow to prevent being blown away by an 80-mile an hour gale.

Rene Bayot, the French Alpine guide who was swept to his death by an avalanche when leading one rescue party, was posthumously awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour today.

A detachment of French Alpine troops presented arms as the medal was handed to his widow in Chamonix.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor, the managing director of Air India International Bombay, and M. Bertoli, the Company's representative in Switzerland, arrived in Chamonix today. They called on Madame Bayot, the widow of Rene Bayot, and also discussed with Major Pierre Flottard, commanding the French Army Alpine School, the question of the company offering rewards to the rescuers.

They said that they would attend M. Bayot's funeral tomorrow.—Reuter.



# UN INVITATION TO PEKING

## Security Council Discussion On Intervention

### Chinese Communists May Offer Defence To MacArthur's Charge

Lake Success, Nov. 8.

Accepting a British-drafted proposal, the Security Council of the United Nations today decided to invite representatives of the Chinese Communist Government to take part in discussions on General MacArthur's charges that Chinese Communist troops had intervened in the Korean war.

The United States joined the Soviet Union, Britain and France in voting for the invitation which Mr Warren Austin of the United States had earlier said should be made in the nature of "a summons."

The vote was eight in favour, two against and one abstention. Cuba and Nationalist China were against and Egypt abstained.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) said that such an invitation should be extended to the Chinese Communists as a matter of equity. But, he added, that representatives should not be invited as Mr Jacob Malik (Russia) had suggested for "the whole Korean question" but only for discussion of the present question.

The special session of the Council, overriding Soviet objections, had earlier decided to discuss General MacArthur's report.

Mr Austin said that the Council should "summon" Chinese Communist representatives to give an account of their actions in North Korea.

He declared that the Peking Government's forces should be withdrawn from Korea and that the Chinese Communists should be reassured that United Nations forces would respect the Korean-Manchurian border.

#### AN ASSURANCE

He said that the Chinese Communists should be reassured that the Korean-Manchurian border would be respected by United Nations forces.

They should also be told that the United Nations would hold itself in readiness to assist the settlement of frontier problems, he added.

After the agenda had been adopted Mr Malik moved that the Council should invite Chinese Communist Government representatives to take part in the discussion.

He said that the Council could not discuss General MacArthur's accusations against the Chinese Republic in the absence of representatives of that Republic.

#### SOVIET CONDEMNED

Mr Austin commented, "Mr Malik's attitude here today, his numerous speeches and finally this motion, are further admissions of the hostility of the Soviet Union to the exercise of the peace-making functions of the United Nations. In all probability it will further consolidate the unity of the peace-loving members of the United Nations."

Mr Austin said that the Soviet Union, having been the spokesman for North Korea for the last four weeks, had now interposed itself as Attorney for Communist China.

From the very first the objective of the United Nations in Korea had been simply and solely to establish the unity, freedom and independence of the Korean people under a truly democratic form of government, Mr Austin declared.

He said that the Chinese Communists had seen fit to intervene more and more directly in an effort to frustrate the purpose of the United Nations.

#### RESTRAINT

"The Security Council can no longer afford to ignore the scope and effect of such aid. United Nations forces in Korea now face a new and fresh army backed up by large reserves and adequate supplies protected by the privileged sanctuary of the adjacent Manchurian border."

"The answer to the problem lies in the hands of those who control the armed forces supporting the aggression in Korea."

"No better proof can be given of the extreme effort which has been made by United Nations forces to limit the fighting to Korea and to restore a genuine peace in the area than their restraint in the face of this aggression," Mr Austin stated.

"The Chinese Communists have imposed a grave danger upon the world—the danger that the present conflict may not be limited to the same area. The United Nations have done its best to avert this peril," Mr Austin added.—Reuter.

#### Nenni Going To The Sheffield Congress

Rome, Nov. 8.

Signor Pietro Nenni, the Italian left wing Socialist, is expected to lead about 250 Italians to the Sheffield (England) Peace Congress next week.

The delegation includes the Mayor of Genoa, Signor Gelasio Adamoli.—Reuter.

## LABOUR DEFEAT ON MINOR VOTE

London, Nov. 8.

The Labour Government was defeated today by 235 votes to 229—but on an issue which does not mean its resignation.

It was on a proposal by Mr Kenneth Pickthorn, Conservative, to restore the right of Members to have 10 minutes before a debate in which to introduce their own private Bills.

Members had the right to do this on Wednesdays before the war.

The Government took the right of private Members to introduce Bills away during the critical period before the war. This is the second Government defeat in the House of Commons since the general election. On March 29, the Opposition had a majority of 26 on a motion about coal supplies, but the motion was a technical one and the Government's resignation was not involved.—Reuter.

## New Commander For Tonkin

Paris, Nov. 8.

The Council of Ministers today approved the appointment of General Pierre Georges de la Tour as the French Commissioner of the French Forces in Tonkin, Indo-China. He replaces the Tonkin regional commander, General Marcel Alessandri, who has been nominated to other duties at his own request.

The Council of Ministers also studied the report of General Alphonse Juin, the French Resident-General in Morocco, who recently visited the Indo-Chinese battle zone.

The Minister of Information, M. Gazier, said that General Juin had emphasised the necessity of regrouping the French forces and ending the dispersal of the troops and of accelerating the constitution of the Vietnamese National Army, whose principal task would be that of pacifying the country in the rear of the French advance operations.—Reuter.



Judged solely by the lower part of their anatomy, 64 Japanese girls in Tokyo vied in a leg contest. The crown awaits the winner as the camera hides the other talents of the contestants.

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## A British Jam Session In Korea



British combat troops, relaxing at a grouping area in Korea, are entertained with lilting tunes by a couple of harmonica playing pals. The men were getting ready to leave for action.

## Palestine Crisis Worsening

Amman, Nov. 8.

Israel has rejected a last-minute Jordan "humanitarian" interim compromise to help solve the month-old "convoy dispute" between the two countries, it was authoritatively stated today.

The dispute arose over the alleged refusal by Jordan to allow an Israeli convoy to pass over a mile of Arab territory to Mount Scopus. Jordan alleged that the Israeli authorities were abusing the privilege granted them 27 months ago by including unauthorised persons in the convoy, and by transporting forbidden material to "two non-functioning cultural, humanitarian institutions."

The trouble first arose when Jordan's military authorities insisted that a Jordan escort should accompany the convoy after ascertaining that it carried nothing besides foodstuffs and other essentials to sustain 80 Israel civilian policemen guarding the premises at Mount Scopus. Israel objected.

Under the new Jordan compromise plan, which Israel has rejected, a truckload of foodstuffs loaded and driven solely by United Nations personnel would have been permitted to cross the Arab territory.

### THE RILEY PLAN

The Israeli authorities insisted on the implementation of a plan defining procedure which was proposed by General William Riley, the chief of the United Nations truce supervision organisation.

At a mixed armistice Commission meeting last Sunday, the Jordan delegates argued that the Riley plan had not been agreed to by the competent authorities and suggested the old procedure should be followed in the meantime.

Israel subsequently lodged a protest with the Security Council.

Under the old procedure, the convoy was escorted by three Jordan officers and eight other ranks. The Israeli authorities want to limit the Jordan military escort to an officer and one non-commissioned officer.

The convoy dispute has grown steadily in dimensions over the past month, placing a strain on Jordan-Israeli relations.—Reuter.

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## Senator Proposes Coalition In U.S.

Washington, Nov. 8.

Senator Owen Brewster (Republican) proposed today that President Truman set up a "constitutional coalition" of Republicans and Democrats in Congress which would work for a united American foreign policy.

Senator Brewster told newsmen such a coalition was needed because of the present crisis in Asia.

"A constitutional coalition can be achieved if the President gives decent respect to the opinions of his Republican associates in the conduct of the government," he said. He added

that Mr Truman would be compelled by the election results to reconsider the foreign policies of his Administration.

He called for the removal of the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, "in the public interest."

### "WORSE THAN MUNICH"

Senator Brewster said the Administration's attitude and "horrible fear" of Communist China were "worse than the Munich appeasement".

General MacArthur should be given a free hand to "dispose" of the Communists who had fired on American lines from Manchurian outposts on the Korean boundary.

The Senator denied that he advocated war with China and said he was merely tired of "coddling" the Communists.—United Press.

## Former Premier Gravely Ill

Wellington, Nov. 8.

Mr Peter Fraser, former New Zealand Prime Minister, had a relapse during the night. He had been recovering steadily from a severe illness.

A medical bulletin issued tonight said that the recurrence of complications had set Mr Fraser back a good deal, but there was now a definite improvement. Mr Fraser born in 1884 at Fearn, Rosshire, Scotland, resigned with his Cabinet on November 30 last when defeated in the general elections. He had been Prime Minister since 1940.—Reuter.

## Japs Watch US Election Procedure

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 8.

A delegation of Germans and Japanese watched a free United States election today from the key vantage point of Ohio where the result of one of the nation's most important races put Republican Robert Taft back in the Senate.

The quintet of Germans are guests of the State Department, while six Japanese are in the United States to study election procedures under the auspices of SCAP.

In a front page editorial today, the editor in chief of the "Cleveland Press" said, "We are glad to have German and Japanese visitors here before the election took place. They can observe the acceptance of defeat or victory in good grace. Our only regret is that some of Stalin's enslaved subjects could not have got out from behind the Iron Curtain long enough to see what it really means to hear the voice of America—the free voice of America."—United Press.

## Sultan Returns To Morocco

Casablanca, Nov. 8.

The Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mon Med Ben Youssef, was greeted by General Alphonse Juin, French Resident General in Morocco, when he arrived here today in the cruiser Leygues from his month's visit to France.

Cheering crowds lined the route from the harbour to the Imperial Palace as the Sultan and his eldest son, Prince Moulay Hassan, drove past in an open car.

Several small groups shouted "Istiqlal" (name of Morocco's extreme Nationalist Party) and "Independence" but there were no incidents.

The Sultan is expected to return to his Rabat residence later today.—Reuter.

## Land Reform Plan Approved

Lake Success, Nov. 8.

The Economic Committee of the General Assembly agreed unanimously today on a far reaching resolution aimed at land reform in the world's under-developed areas. The vote was 50-0 with only Argentina abstaining.

The land reform principle, which had been one of Communism's major appeals in areas such as Korea, had the full backing of the United States.—United Press.

## Prague Nationalises Catholic Hospitals

Prague, Nov. 8.

Fifteen hospitals formerly run by Catholic religious charitable orders have been nationalised, it is officially announced.

The hospitals appear in a list officially published today of 273 hospitals, sanatoria, clinics and public health institutions which became State property by January 1, 1949.

The list includes 31 private clinics now State-owned.—Reuter.

## REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day is dedicated to those in the Services who fought so gallantly and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It is also an occasion when Britons in distant parts of the Empire and foreign lands turn their thoughts to the Mother Country and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is now more necessary than ever before to secure your generous support for Earl Haig's Fund for the Disabled of the two World Wars. Their need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you would wish to be prominently identified in the endeavour to alleviate the distress of so noble a band of physical sufferers.

Poppies will be sold on Saturday,  
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Remembrance Day will be celebrated  
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# ADENAUER REJECTS SOVIET PLAN FOR GERMANY

## Britain Backs Peking In FAO

Washington, Nov. 8. Britain today declared her support of Communist China for membership of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

The FAO Conference here shelved the matter, leaving it on the record, but taking no action.

The British delegate, Sir Ralph Enfield, proposed to the 63-nation specialised agency of the United Nations that the "People's Republic of China" be made a member to replace the Chinese Nationalist representative.

He emphasised "This is a reflection of our well-known views of seating China as international bodies."—Reuter.

## NEW TURN IN NEPAL CRISIS

Patna, Bihar

Province, Nov. 8.

Nationalists in the Kingdom of Nepal plan to set up a democratic Government under a constitutional monarch.

Badriprasad Koirala, their leader, declared that the Nationalists would meet shortly somewhere in Nepal to plan the formation of this Government and the overthrow of the present regime of the hereditary Prime Minister, the Maharajah, Mohun Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana.

It would accept as king self-exiled Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah Dev, who sought shelter with his family yesterday in the Indian Embassy at Katmandu, the capital, after disagreement with the Prime Minister over political reforms.

The Nationalists claim that the enthronement last night of the King's three-year-old grandson, Prince Gyanendra, in his stead was unconstitutional and illegal, as the King had not formally abdicated.

The boy was kidnapped from the Palace to be enthroned, Badriprasad Koirala said.

The Nationalists' Congress has been functioning for the past year in the Indian border town of Raxaul because of repressive Government measures.

It decided recently to move its organisational apparatus back into the homeland for a final campaign for political reforms.—Reuter.

## Students Alleged To Be Communists

Beirut, Lebanon, Nov. 8.

The police have rounded up four University students for Communist activities.

They were understood to include Mohammed Mustapha Zein, head of the Students Pro-Communist League.—United Press.

Bonn, Nov. 8.

The Soviet proposals for reuniting Germany are quite unacceptable, the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, declared today at the opening of a foreign affairs debate in the Bundestag (Lower House).

He considered the French "Pleven Plan" for a European Army with, if possible, the participation of Britain, a most important contribution to the unity and defence of Europe.

He had learned, with full satisfaction and gratitude, of the explanations which M. Rene Pleven, the French Prime Minister, sent to him yesterday.

"M. Pleven assured me that any discrimination against Germany was completely out of the question and that Germany would be treated as completely equal," he said.

Speaking to a full House in the first foreign affairs debate since June, Dr Adenauer declared, amid applause, that Germans welcomed the United States recognition of its great task in the world and readiness to fulfil this task in the interests of peace and freedom.

A West German contribution to Europe's defence had neither been asked of nor offered by West Germany. Totalitarian States knew only power. He who wanted to negotiate with the Soviet Union must be as strong as the Soviet Union.

"The Germans cannot expect the United States, Canada and the West European Powers to take on themselves the whole burden of defence unless Germany, too, makes her contribution."

### MUST BE PREPARED

His Coalition parties applauded when Dr Adenauer added: "Every German with a healthy conscience must consider it as a compelling commandment to take part in the defence of his hearth and home."

West Germany must be prepared, if asked by the Western Allies, to take an adequate share in the formation of this defensive front for the preservation of the freedom of the German people and Western culture, Dr Adenauer said.

Applause again greeted the Chancellor when he said: "The German people will never give up hope that peace can be preserved. It will do everything to keep peace."

At the end of his speech the Chancellor read a Government resolution declaring that Germany must be ready to contribute to a common European defence front if she is invited to take part.

### TWO CONDITIONS

It made two conditions:

- 1.—Germany must be granted equality with all the other powers participating in this defence front; and that
- 2.—This front must be so strong that it makes Russian aggression impossible.

Speaking for the Opposition, Dr Kurt Schumacher, the Social Democrat leader, said that the spirit of the Pleven Plan is not the spirit of reconciliation.

He was amazed and not at all pleased that the Chancellor had described the Pleven Plan as forming a basis for discussion.

The Social Democratic Party were not of that opinion, he declared.

### PARAMILITARY UNITS

The coupling of the Schuman Plan for a European coal and steel pool with permission for Germany to make her contribution to Western Defence appeared to the Social Democrats to be unthinkable.

Dr Schumacher attacked the labour units formed by the British and Americans in their zones as paramilitary institutions.

German youths had been forced by unemployment and other reasons to join these units under conditions which they, of their own free will, would not have accepted.

Parliament should not accept fear of the East to be utilised as a means of bringing about the remilitarisation of Germany under the present conditions.

Dr Schumacher said that American periodicals stressed American air strength and sea strength but left it clear that land defence should be provided by Europe.

### ACCOMPLISHED FACT

Without strong United States land forces, fully equipped with the most modern weapons, the discussion of Germany's contribution to common defence had no prospects.

Dr Schumacher supported the Government's view that West Germany should participate in European defence, but only under conditions of full equality. Germany must not be expected to assume greater risks than other countries.

He declared: "I regard a German contribution to Western defence as practically an accomplished fact." He complained that Dr Adenauer in a conference with him yesterday had not mentioned that he had taken decisions.

Dr Schumacher described Dr Adenauer's action as a breach of all his promises. "We protest against these methods of taking us by surprise," he said.—Reuter.

## Three-Pronged Drive On Lhasa: Fate Of Capital Sealed

Kalimpong, Nov. 8.

The Chinese-led Tibetan People's Army last reported to be 45 miles from Lhasa, is expected to reach the capital shortly, according to reports reaching here today.

It is advancing across the country in a three-pronged drive.

Unofficial Tibetan sources here said that the National Assembly of Tibet had been in continuous session in Lhasa since the week-end.

The Assembly, which is composed of "reformist elements" who seized control a few days ago, was believed to be discussing proposals from the Chinese Government in Peking on the future relations between the two countries.

This could not be officially confirmed here.

The Chinese draft proposals were understood to be:

1.—China would not interfere with Tibet's internal administration but would be responsible for her defence, external affairs and communications.

2.—China would station a "token force" in Lhasa and appoint Chinese military advisers to reorganise the Tibetan armed forces.

3.—China wanted the establishment of educational institutions to make the masses literate and the introduction of constitutional and agrarian reforms.

### ACTING REQUEST

The Sawng Lama, the senior monk in the new "Interim Government," was reported to be acting as the Regent of Tibet.

The new Interim Cabinet has ordered troops of the Lhasa garrison to maintain law and order and not to offer resistance to the advancing columns.

Chinese troops passed Phondo Dzong to the east of Lhasa yesterday.

Observers here believed that their objective was Shigatse, the second city of Tibet and the seat of the Panchen Lama.

The occupation of Shigatse in the south, Lhatse 20 miles to the west and Garton in the far west of Tibet, near the Indian border, would give them control over the net work of trade routes across the Himalayas and the main routes into Tibet.

Peking is credited here with plans to build motor roads along some of the main trade routes.—Reuter.

### 40 MILES FROM LHASA

New Delhi, November 8.

The Chinese Communist troops were reported tonight to be less than 40 miles from the Tibetan Capital of Lhasa.

Advances of the Chinese Second Field Army and of the Tibetan People's troops have thrust forward beyond Phonodo Ozong, only 40 miles from Lhasa, according to press

reports from Kalimpong on the Indo-Tibetan frontier.

Meanwhile, there was an ominous silence from the Indian Mission in Lhasa. Official sources said no report of any kind has been received despite explicit instructions from the External Affairs Ministry to telegraph a daily account of the situation.—United Press.

## NOT JOB FOR AN AMATEUR

New York, Nov. 8.

The "Daily News" suggested editorially today that the United Nations give General Douglas MacArthur a "blank cheque" to take whatever action he thinks fit to deal with the crisis caused by the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea.

The paper said that General MacArthur, as a man on the spot and a student of the Oriental and Russian minds, can evaluate the possibilities of the situation "better than a flock of politicians and kibitzers at Lake Success."

The editorial said: "Why not for once end at long last push amateurs and meddlers aside and entrust the whole problem to a top expert in this dangerous field?"

"That would mean a United Nations order to General MacArthur to take whatever measure he deems necessary, without regard for national boundaries, and United Nations backing, no matter what he does."

"Such a blank cheque to General MacArthur might not avert World War III—true. But at least the United Nations would have done its best. Considering the dangers involved, the United Nations' best is the least it owes the peoples of the world."—United Press.

## Fire On Hillside

There was a small grass fire on the hillside near 192, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon, early this morning. One appliance from the Kowloon Fire Station turned out and dealt with it.

## NANCY

Marked Improvement

By Ernie Bushmiller





## WHEELCHAIR MARKSMAN



With her eyes on the target, Robin Imray draws her bow in a wheelchair archery contest held at the Ministry of Pensions Spinal Injury Centre at Stoke Mandeville, England. Miss Imray, a former member of the WAAF who was injured in a war-time accident, competed with 15 others.

## There's A Future In The Idea Of Floodlit Football

By ARCHIE QUICK

Southampton Football Club have always been pioneers in soccer. They were the first club south of London to embrace professionalism, the first non-League club to reach the FA Cup final, and now they have become the first League club to experiment with floodlit football.

Unfortunately, after weeks of preparations, the game was spoiled by tantalizing fog, but we saw enough to be able to say that there is a definite future in the idea.

The Southampton club had created sixteen 1,500-watt lamps on their grandstands and they were just sufficient to pierce the gloom. On a clear night I think that the exhibition would have been an outstanding success.

### OVER 10,000 CAME

Over 10,000 spectators turned up for the game, and the Southampton and Bournemouth players I spoke to were all enthusiastic about the novelty. They said they could see the white-painted ball quite easily except for some darkness in the goalmouths, and the referee told me he was able to follow play quite well except that it entailed a lot of extra running about and that he thought the linesmen should have had torches instead of flags. He did add that this difficulty would not have arisen had there been no fog.

A member of the Brazilian Football Association told me that all important League matches in South America are played at night before huge crowds but that they did not have to contend with weather such as this.

The players controlled and passed the ball perfectly and what I saw of the game was interesting in the extreme. I think night football is a thing of the future in England but only for training, particularly for local club amateurs. It gives them a chance of ball practice after the day's work is done instead of dreary lapping of the pitch in darkness, but I cannot see how it can be put on a League basis.

### PARAMOUNT OBSTACLE

The paramount obstacle is the lack of pitches equipped with floodlights. Only League sides and leading amateur clubs could provide such facilities and the strain on the playing surface could be too great to permit continuous competition.

Southampton's set goal is to train their fifty local youngsters and in addition to the pitch they have floodlit their car park for head tennis and the rest of the training box of tricks.

The sixteen 1,500-watt lamps and their installation cost 2,600, supplied by the Supporters' Club, and the cost of the lighting worked out at only six shillings per hour.

The FA was represented by its national team manager, Mr. Walter Winterbottom, and at the dinner which followed the demonstration he said that what he had seen that evening had definitely given him ideas for follow-up experiments in the counties.

## THE GAMBOLE



YOU WANT TO TAKE ME TO THE SPOTTY TOWN AT THE END OF THE ROAD? I'LL BE THERE AT THE SPOTTY TOWN AT THE END OF THE ROAD. COOKING YOU A LOVELY MEAL.

# ENGLAND'S FOOTBALL XI LIKELY TO BE COMPLETELY REBUILT

London, Nov. 8.

England's international football outlook may undergo a big change in the near future, for it appears the time has come for drastic action in order to restore England's waning prestige.

The disappointing display of England against Ireland recently means that the Selectors have to start all over again and will probably result in much shuffling in the team to meet Wales at Sunderland on November 15.

The biggest problem lies in the attack, which has failed to produce fire and accuracy in front of goal. In recent years the Selectors have relied mostly on clever ball artists like Stanley Matthews, Tom Finney and Wilf Mannion, but now, it is advocated, the Selectors should aim at results and forget entertainment value.

## COCKELL AIMS HIGHER

John Simpson, manager of Don Cockell, Britain's new Cruiserweight Champion, has lost no time staking an official claim for Don to be rated as an international star.

Simpson says he has written to the Boxing Board of Control asking that Cockell be acclaimed Champion of the British Empire and acknowledged as Britain's official contender for the European title held by Albert Yvel, the Frenchman from Algeria.

The Board, it is probable, will lose no time furthering Cockell's claim to fight Yvel—but there may be difficulties on the Empire question.

### IN THE RING

For one thing, titles have to be won in the ring. Also, there are at least two Dominions cruiserweights with equally legitimate claims on Empire honours.

One is Dave Sands, who, in addition to his Empire middleweight title, is also the cruiser and heavyweight champion of Australia. The other is South Africa's champion George Hunter.

Promoter Jack Solomons might do worse than consider a Cockell v. Hunter fight for the Empire championship when he visits South Africa in December. —(London Express Service)

## England's Rugby League Team

London, Nov. 8.

England's Rugby League team to play France at Leeds on November 11 shows five changes from that which beat Wales on October 14.

A. Burnell, of Hunslet, and Poole, of Leeds, are newcomers to international football. Burnell replaces Bradshaw, of Wigan, who has been the automatic choice as England's scrum-half since the war.

The team is as follows: E. Ward (Bradford Northern), Hilton Broome (Wigan), Ashcroft (Wigan), Danby (Salford), Cunliffe (Wigan), Burnell (Hunslet), Gee (Wigan), Egan (Leigh), Featherstone, (Warrington), R. Ryan (Warrington), Poole (Leeds) and H. Street (Dewsbury).—Reuter.

## Rugger Results

London, Nov. 8.

The following were the results of rugger games played yesterday:

**RUGBY UNION**  
County Championship matches. Hampshire 3, Eastern Counties 6.

Sussex 6, Birmingham 22.  
Other matches  
Richmond 8, Oxford 6.  
Cambridge University 24, Guy's Hospital 0.

Devonport Services 8, Royal Naval Engineer College 6.  
Edinburgh University 3, United Hospitals-London 17.—Reuter.

The problem may be partially solved by choosing two strong, fast wingbacks who cut out the frills which, although pretty to watch, give the defenders the time to cover their goal.

### MATTHEWS OUT?

It would mean the exclusion of Matthews, who has been hailed as the greatest ball player of all time, but the "wizard of dribble" has reached the "veteran" stage for a footballer.

Matthews can still baffle the best of backs, but his tactics often hold back a forward line in these days of speed.

The return of Stanley Mortensen at inside right has been suggested. Mortensen's amazing turn of speed and sure-footedness in the penalty area has brought many a goal for England. Lately he seems to have lost some of his speed, but still remains one of the most dangerous forwards in the game.

### ... AND MANNION?

This would mean dumping Wilf Mannion, since it appears that Eddie Bailey, of Tottenham, has made the inside-left position his own.

England have not been able to find a successor to Tommy Lawton for the centre-forward position. The newest find—Jack

Lee, of Derby—did not come up to expectations against Ireland.

That rare combination of speed, ball control and power is practically non-existent in English football today. Few changes in the England defence are expected, but the new centre-half, Allenby Chilton, does not seem able yet to rise to the occasion.—Reuter.

## Freddie Brown Says "No" —And Wins

A breeze that threatened to ruffle the cordiality of the MCC tour of Australia has blown over, and captain Freddie Brown has won his first "All or none" round as far as distinctions between professionals and amateurs in his team are concerned.

Matter was brought to a head when the exclusive Adelaide Club, following the pattern of previous MCC tours, invited Brown and the other amateurs in the team to use the club, ignoring vice-captain Denis Compton and the other professionals.

### A PROPOSITION

Promptly, Brigadier M. A. Green, team manager, and Brown visited the secretary of the club and gave the following proposition: In the interests of team spirit, off the field as well as on, it was felt that if the invitation was not amended to include all players, the amateurs might not use the club.

The Adelaide Club saw Brown's point of view. The Adelaide club is in a magnificent avenue facing the grounds of Government House. With its leather chairs, big pictures and general air of dignity, it is like many of the older West End clubs in London and is roughly the equivalent of the Athenaeum.

It is difficult to understand that in Australia, of all countries, there should still exist clubs which wish to make this sort of distinction. It was resented before the war and is doubly resented now. —(London Express Service)

## WORK AND SPORT

Peter Healey, 28-year-old national and Empire high diving champion, has been awarded a prize from the Institution of Civil Engineers for a paper on the construction and design of the modern swimming bath.

Healey is a Bachelor of Science and a former engineering lecturer at Edinburgh University.

—(London Express Service)

## FA XI Beat Army

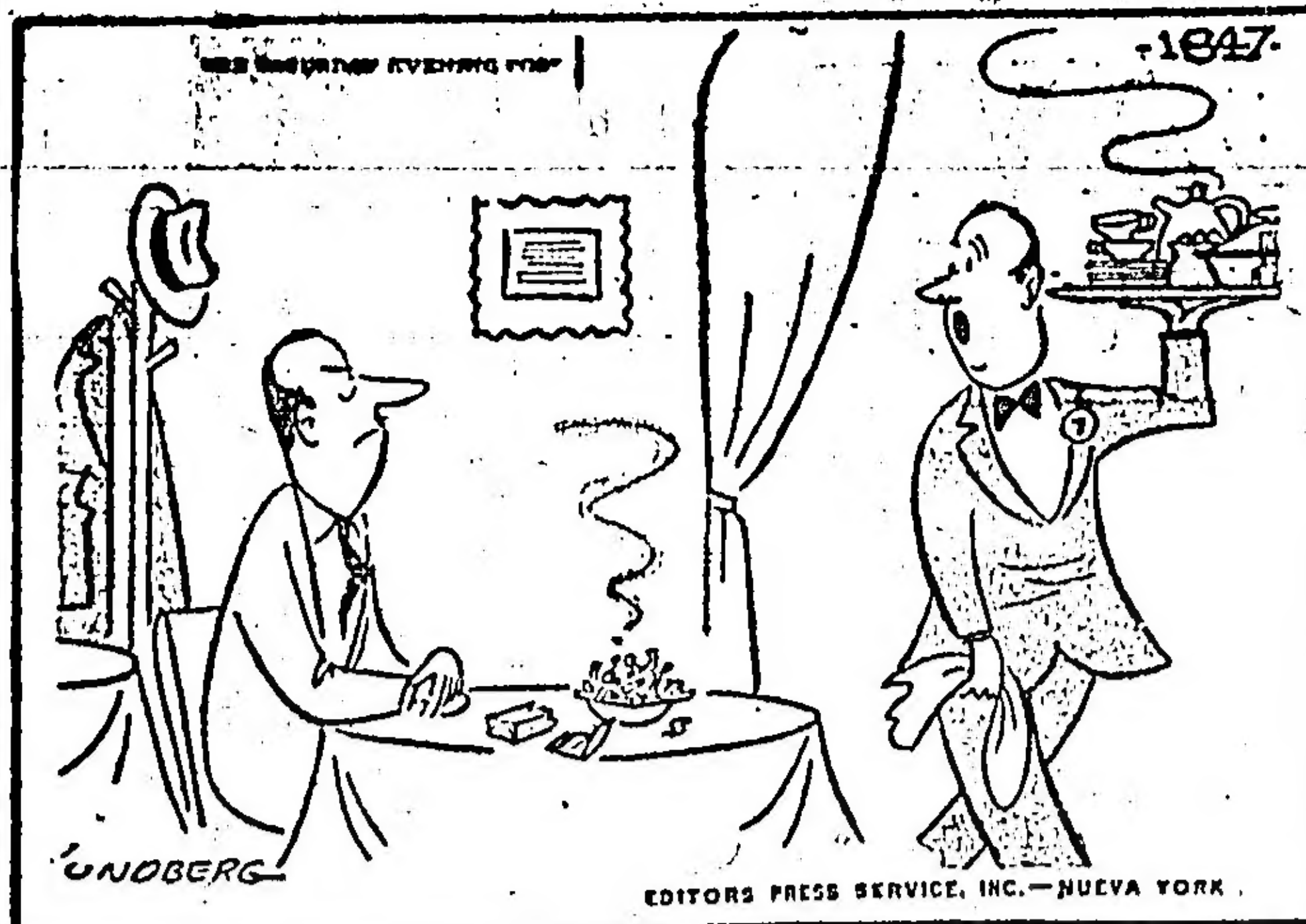
London, Nov. 8.

A Football Association XI beat an Army team by three goals to two at Wembley today. —Reuter.

## TABLE TENNIS HITS WALES

Glamorgan are new competitors in this year's county table tennis championship—the first time the competition has spread beyond England. Indeed, the admission of this Welsh county has meant an alteration to the rules.





"Sorry to keep you waiting.... I'll get you another ash tray in just a moment."

## THE THOUGHT OF OLD AGE

By Renee Huggett

The doctors and scientists who are experimenting to prolong human life are in keeping with the times.

All our social developments since the war have made special provision for old people: they now enjoy comforts and amenities never known before.

But the personal problem remains; there is still nothing more terrifying to me than the thought of old age. It is like growing gradually colder and colder, slowly becoming numbed by the weight of the years behind.

Or like being forced to sign a temperance pledge when you love wine.

The passing of the years is not what I fear, not being 40 or 50 or 60, but the moment when you know you have reached the end of youth, expectation, and doubt.

When you have formed habits which you never want to break, made decisions you will never alter, have ideas which will never change, then you are old.

When you know that you have reached the climax of your powers, and will never again work, feel, love, write better than you do at the moment.

### JOKE IS FLAT

People accept it with bewildered humour; they joke about "not being able to do what they used to do," but it doesn't ring true, because just as they reach what should be the prime of their lives, their bodies fail them. They become ill, or weak, or they are left alone to finish their days in purposeless activities.

But scientists now say that one day it may be possible to live to 150. They will be able to rejuvenate the body, they say.

But what of the mind? It is said that Cato started to learn Greek when he was 80, but he is the exception. That is what I fear, the line on the graph of your mind dropping slowly to zero.

### SUPPLANTED

And those other ambitious people, who planned their lives, who became important in the affairs of the world. As they grow older they are supplanted by younger men and women.

For great men, there is a decline in their mental brilliance; even Shaw, who seemed ageless, has been repeating himself for the last 20 years. To be a great man can only be satisfying while one is still great.

And there is still today when you are old, today which is a compensation, a combination

of dreams, memories, and today's substitutes.

The fact is, when you get old, you cease to live in the world. Old People become separate from the main stream, symbols of past youth.

While you are young, there's always tomorrow. Tomorrow I may know the answer. Tomorrow I may get what I'm striving for. Tomorrow may take me a thousand miles from here.

### WORLD AT FEET

The whole world is at your feet, whether you are a kitchen maid or a prince. Anything may happen. It may not happen today, but it doesn't matter. There's always tomorrow.

Until, suddenly, there is no tomorrow, and you're old and there's only the past, what you have done or failed to do, unalterable now.

There is a saying, "Young men think old men are fools; old men know young men to be so."

It is that "know" which is so demoralising. To know, from personal experience, that certain everyday things, matters of character, convenience, expedience, economy are, without doubt so.

But about the basic things—religion, the nature of man, the future of the world—still to be as ignorant and speculative as when one was a young man—and a fool. And without, in those latter years, any hope of solution, of reaching any absolute decision.

"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" may be true of the seasons, but of human beings it can never be so. Perhaps that's why so many old people take up gardening or grand-children, living a new life by proxy.

## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

### Shortage Of Tin Aggravated By Wars In Far East

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 8.

It is a strange paradox that while representatives of producers and consumers are meeting at Geneva to decide what is to be done about a surplus of tin, which may never arise, the actual shortage which has been evident for some time is daily becoming more acute.

It has been accentuated in the past few days by a renewed fear of Communist encroachment on Far Eastern producing areas—the result of Chinese intervention in Korea and of the wars in Tibet and Indo-China.

Against this background it is not surprising that the price of tin has risen by £300 within a week to bring it to a fantastic £1,300 a ton.

Nor would it be surprising if an international conference were called to discuss what is to be done about the shortage of tin (and other commodities, including rubber) before the

Geneva Conference ends. Already the first whispers of such a move are being heard here.

It is clear that if the shortages of tin and rubber are to be overcome one or both of two things must happen—production must be increased or the situation in the Far East must undergo a radical change for the better. The first is virtually impossible; the second is extremely unlikely.

This leaves the question of physical controls to be tackled on an international scale. America has already imposed control on the use of rubber for civilian consumption but since the supplies set free by this means are immediately absorbed into the stockpile, it has failed to check the upward trend of price. Similar controls placed on tin consumption would probably have precisely the same result.

### MONETARY ACTION?

The international allocation, which overcame supply difficulties during the war, could only be made effective if all producers and consumers co-operated wholeheartedly—a difficult condition to ensure at the present time. But there is no doubt that this possibility is uppermost in the minds of Western power officials who are studying economic problems arising out of the rearmament programmes.

Another means of controlling the hectic scramble for supplies is suggested this morning by Oscar Hobson, financial editor of the "News-Chronicle." He believes international monetary action might have the desired effect.

He writes with typical candour. "The most effective way of making the private industrialist disgorge excessive stocks is to deprive him of the finance necessary to hold these stocks or to make credit facilities more expensive than they are today."

Alternatively he suggests that as genuine shortages may well exist, "higher prices for scarce commodities plus an appro-

### Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Nov. 8.  
Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—  
Wheat—price per bushel.  
Spot ..... 84½-85½  
December ..... 2.17½  
December ..... 2.25½-2.26  
May ..... 2.30½-2.31  
July ..... 2.23½-2.24  
Corn  
Spot ..... 1.60¾  
December ..... 1.59¾-1.59  
March (1951) ..... 1.62¼-¾  
May ..... 1.62¾-¾  
July ..... 1.63¾  
Rye  
December ..... 1.49  
Oats  
December ..... 89½-90  
March (1951) ..... 89½  
New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack \$12.55.—United Press.

### Quieter Market In London Tin

London, Nov. 8.  
Movements in tin prices in London were a little more modest at the morning session today. The turnover was 85 tons, including 20 tons for cash.  
Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—  
Spot tin, buyers ..... 1.290  
Spot tin, sellers ..... 1.300  
Business done at ..... 1.300  
Three-months tin, buyers ..... 1.270  
Three-months tin, sellers ..... 1.275  
Business done at ..... 1.285-1.270  
Settlement ..... 1.300  
—United Press.

### LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 8.  
Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—  
No. 1 rubber (in cents per lb.)  
December ..... 67½-68½  
January/February (1951) ..... 67-68  
April/May ..... 64-65  
July/September ..... 49-51  
—United Press.

### NY Rubber Futures

New York, Nov. 8.  
All active rubber futures were bid up to the permissible limit of two cents a pound at the close. Spot prices skyrocketed today. The quotation for spot was at 84½-85½, which is a new 25-year peak.  
Prices closed today as follows:—  
Spot ..... 84½-85½  
December ..... 69.25  
March ..... 69.25 bid  
May ..... 62.60 bid  
July ..... 50.35 bid  
—United Press.

### Cotton Futures In New Orleans

New Orleans, Nov. 8.  
Spot ..... 41.47 nominal  
December ..... 40.42-40.45  
March (1951) ..... 40.30  
May ..... 39.95  
July ..... 39.55  
October ..... 38.00 bid  
December ..... 35.73 bid  
March (1952) ..... 35.67 bid  
—United Press.

private reduction in total incomes would soon bring the equation into balance again."

But like all other means of tackling this complex problem of shortages, somebody must take the lead in organising the necessary international action. The question is, who?

### STANDARD BRIDGE

#### DOUBLE SQUEEZE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South. Love all.

N  
♠ J 8  
♥ Q J 9 6 4  
♦ 9 6 4 3  
♣ A 10

W  
♠ 10 7 5 4  
♥ 2  
♦ J 10 7 2  
♣ Q 8 4 2

E  
♠ 6 2  
♥ K 10 8 5 3  
♦ Q 8  
♣ 9 7 6 5

S  
♠ A K Q 9 3  
♥ A 7  
♦ A K 5  
♣ K J 3

South opens Two Clubs. North has not 14 high card tricks and responds Two Diamonds. South bids Two Spades. North Three Hearts and South Three No Trumps. North invites a slam with a non-conventional Four No Trumps. South bids Six No Trumps.

West's safest lead is ♠ 2. South wins and leads ♠ A followed by ♠ 7 to dummy's ♠ J. West falls and East wins with ♠ K, returning ♠ 8 to South's ♠ A. Declarer enters dummy with ♠ J and cashes ♠ Q, discarding ♠ 5. He must not rely on the Club finesse for his 12th trick, but runs off his Spades.

At Trick 10 West must keep ♠ 9 against dummy's ♠ 9, and East ♠ 10 to beat ♠ 9; neither can retain three Clubs. A perfect double squeeze.

London Express Service.

### BACKGROUNDS:

Douglas MacArthur No. 7

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



At West Point, Douglas MacArthur led in everything; first corporal as a yearling, second sergeant as second classman, first captain as first classman—and he graduated the head of his class with the highest marks anyone had made at the military academy in a quarter of a century.



Yet, he participated in sports—he played outfield on the baseball team—and in all social activities. He had been ideally trained for the rigid life of the academy, and his mother was standing by with a guiding hand. She went with him to the Point and lived in a hotel.



Most boys would have been embarrassed by that, but not Douglas. In the same hotel was the mother of a cadet bearing another famous military name—Grant. Ulysses S. Grant III entered the same year that Douglas did, and between the two families arose friendly rivalry.



With their mothers coaching, Douglas and Ulysses fought for first honours. The MacArthur clan won at the Point and in later life, too, for their entry had a touch of genius. But there was no fair pulling between the mothers. Throughout the four years they remained good companions.



# ARMIES MASS FOR HEAVY ACTION

## Reinforcements On Both Sides Moving Into Front Line

### British And American Gains On Pakchon Front

Tokyo, Nov. 9.

Troop reinforcements and supply columns rumbled through the bitterly cold Korean countryside all night as both United Nations and Communist forces built up for what might be the decisive battle of the Korean war.

#### VIRTUAL

#### LULL IN INDO-CHINA

Saigon, Nov. 7.

A French military spokesman said today that a French reconnaissance platoon, numbering between 30 and 40 men, which "disappeared" three days ago in the mountains southwest of Laokay, was presumed lost.

He said the platoon was part of the one and a half battalions which evacuated Laokay last week. The remainder of the evacuees were still marching to the southwest and were not believed to be in contact with the Communists, he added.

Elsewhere in Indo-China, the French forces had killed more than 62 rebels. In addition 1,000 Communists, armed with mortars and machineguns, who had attacked two villages near Vinhlong, 65 miles southwest of Saigon, were repulsed with "serious" losses.

Official sources confirmed reports that the French were transferring planes from Hanoi to Haiphong, the seaport 65 miles east of Hanoi. The Hanoi field remains open. Observers believed the switch might mean the French expect attacks along the seacoast.—United Press.

### Acheson Declines To Stomach "Volunteers"

Washington, Nov. 8.

The Secretary of State, the Dean Acheson, today disputed the Russian statement that all Chinese Communist troops in Korea were "volunteers."

The statement originally was attributed to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyshinsky.

Mr Acheson said anyone who would believe this statement "would believe anything." The State Department had had no communication with the Chinese Communist Government regarding the status of the Yalu river area. He said the United Nations communications were all that he knew of. The Secretary of State told a news conference that all statements of United States policy on Korea would be made, as they have in the past, in the United Nations.

The United States was giving careful consideration to Russia's proposal that the Big Four foreign ministers meet to discuss the reunification of Germany, but he indicated the United States will be in no hurry to reply. The United States must consider both the serious issues involved and the long record of Russian obstructionism in previous meetings of the Big Four.

He recalled that at the last Big Four meeting in 1949

The moves followed a day of aggressive patrol and slight gains by the United Nations troops.

American, British and South Korean soldiers were dug in on the bridgeheads around Anju, the vital supply crossing straddling the Chongchon River. Their grip on the right bank extended to Pakchon, eight miles north of the river and then eastward through the road and railway centre of Kunuri to the battered town of Tokchon.

Opposition during the day to all United Nations moves was light—an indication, it was thought here, that the main body of the Communists was trying to avoid full-scale contact at this stage.

The Communists are believed to have about four divisions, totalling 40,000 men, on the Chongchon River front. Three of these divisions are believed

to be Chinese, the other North Korean.

The general situation had been "improved and stabilised," a Headquarters spokesman added, as the United Nations forces regained contact with the Communists in almost all areas after a 36-hours' lull.

An intelligence officer said that the Communists were not affected by shortages of supplies in their sudden withdrawal from combat contact on Sunday as they could bring up material from the Manchurian border in the hours of darkness without effective interference from United Nations warplanes.

#### Turks Move Into Korea Front Line

Washington, Nov. 8.

The Turkish United Nations contingent was moving up into forward areas in Korea, an Army spokesman said on Wednesday.

He said the first field orders had been issued for moving the Turkish unit up to the front line.

The size of the Turkish contingent in Korea was not revealed by Defence officials here. Turkey originally offered the United Nations 4,500 troops.—United Press.

This was the position around the front according to the latest reports.

The British Brigade and the United States 24th Division gained nearly four miles yesterday and last night against light resistance and were now two or three miles southeast of Pakchon, 8 miles north of the Chongchon River.

The American 1st Cavalry Division north of Kunuri threw back probing attacks.

The 6th South Korean Division in the Wonn area also made slight gains.

In the central area of Tokchon, where United Nations forces are thrusting through a narrow defile between rugged mountains, the 8th South Korean Division won ground against light enemy resistance.

But the American 2nd Division, to the east, stalled against Communists heavily entrenched on a hillside. In the east, the South Korean Capital Division advanced from Kilchu to near Myongchon, above the 41st Parallel. Heavy winter snow had begun to fall heavily in North Korea and will continue intermittently for several months.

#### PRISONERS TAKEN

United Nations forces in the North-West Korean front today made slight gains, recapturing some ground which was lost last week to Chinese and Korean Communists, according to the 1st United States Corps spokesman tonight.

Elements of the South Korean 7th Division advanced to within one half of a mile of Wonn, from where they were ejected last week. Enemy opposition was slight.

Other elements of the same division recaptured a hill north of Kunuri.

Action along the Chongchon River, from Kunuri to the west coast, consisted entirely of patrol action, during which little contact with the enemy was reported.

Patrols captured nine prisoners but their nationality is not yet known.

American 2nd Division elements reached Sangsin-ni. Very aggressive patrolling is under way by American and South Korean units holding bridgehead positions on the north bank of the Chongchon River opposite Sinanju.—Reuter.



DRESSED TO KILTS—Jean Lochrane, right, four, and her sister, Anna, two, of Calderbank, Scotland, are rigged out in tiny kilts as they board an ocean liner at Southampton. But they don't seem a bit happy to be going to the U.S. to join their father.

#### Massacre Atrocities In N. Korea

U.S. First Corps, Nov. 8.

The North Korean Communists herded 1,288 political prisoners into coal mines and shot them down as the Allied armies advanced into northwest Korea, American officers said today.

Colonel Burton Ellis said the bodies of 700 victims were found in a coal mine at Anju, on the south bank of the Chongchon river.

Four survivors said the prisoners were marched into the mine on October 14 and shot down by their guards.

Col. Ellis said the Communist chief of the coal section blamed by the survivors for the massacre, has been arrested and may be tried as war criminal.

Major Paul Roblee found the bodies of 408 prisoners in air raid shelters in a coal mine near Chaidong, 18 miles east of Sunchon. The bodies of 180 South Koreans were found in the tunnel of a coal mine east of the walled city of Yongbyon.—United Press.

#### Archbishop of Manila Sees Pope

Vatican City, Nov. 8.

Pope Pius XII today received in private audience at the Vatican Palace, Monsignor Gabriel Reyes, Archbishop of Manila. The Pope also received Monsignor Alberto Soegija Peranta, Apostolic Vicar of Samarang in Indonesia.—United Press.

#### Truman's Setback

(Continued from Page 1)

000 over the Democratic candidate, Mr Walter Lynch.

The Democrats suffered four losses in contests for State governorships. They were in Connecticut, Nevada, Maryland and Colorado.

But Democratic Senators held two seats in Connecticut and one in Nevada.

#### MORAL VICTORY

The former Secretary of State, Mr James Byrne, won the governorship of South Carolina. He had come out of retirement to fight the "Fair Deal" policies of Mr Truman, with whom he had been on cool terms since his Cabinet days ended.

Observers said that the Republican's gains in the House were at least a moral victory because in about 100 seats in the "solid South" the Democratic candidates were returned unopposed.—Reuter.

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